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c 275 Factory, Shop and Office Building Act

Ontario

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CHAPTER 275.

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Interpretation.

1. In this Act,

Interpre-
tation.

- (a) "Bake-shop" shall mean any building, premises, workshop, structure, room or place wherein is carried on the manufacture or sale of confectionery, or of bread, biscuits, cakes or any other food product made from flour, or from meal or from both, in whole or in part, and shall include any room or rooms used for storing the confectionery, bread, biscuits, cakes and other food products and materials; "Bakeshop."
- (b) "Child" shall mean a person under the age of fourteen years; "Child."
- (c) "Court" shall mean the justices of the peace or police magistrate, as the case may be, to whom jurisdiction is given by this Act to hear and determine prosecutions under this Part; "Court."
- (d) "Employer" as applied to a factory or shop shall mean any person who in his own behalf, or as the manager, superintendent, overseer or agent has charge of any factory, shop or bakeshop and employs persons therein, and in the case of an office building shall include the superintendent, manager or caretaker thereof; "Employer."
- (e) "Factory" shall mean: "Factory."
 - (i) any building, workshop, structure or premises of the description mentioned in Schedule A, together with such other buildings, structures or premises as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by proclamation declare to be factories within the meaning of this Part,

(ii) any other building, workshop, structure, premises, room or place wherein or within the precincts of which steam, water, electrical power or energy or other power is used to move or work any machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing or finishing, or in any process incidental to the preparing, manufacturing or finishing of any article, substance, material, fabric or compound, or is used to aid the manufacturing process carried on there,

(iii) any other building, workshop, structure, premises, room or place wherein the employer of the persons working there has the right of access and control, and in which or within the precincts of which any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the making of any article or part of any article, the altering, repairing, ornamenting or finishing of any article, or the adapting for sale of any article;

"Inspector."

(f) "Inspector" shall mean an inspector appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for enforcing the provisions of this Part and shall include the Chief Inspector;

"Mill gearing."

(g) "Mill-gearing" shall include every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley or other appliance by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to a manufacturing process;

"Minister."

(h) "Minister" shall mean the member of the Executive Council charged for the time being with the administration of this Part;

"Office."

(i) "Office" shall include a building or that part of a building occupied and under the control of a separate employer and used for office purposes;

"Office building."

(j) "Office building" shall mean a building used or occupied for office purposes and not as a shop or factory, and shall include a part of a building when so used or occupied;

"Owner."

(k) "Owner" shall mean the person for the time being entitled in his own right or as a trustee, mortgagee in possession, guardian, committee, agent or otherwise to receive the rents, issues and profits of any premises used as a factory, shop, bake-shop or office building so far as such rents, issues and profits are not payable solely in respect of the

use or occupancy of land apart from any buildings or other improvements erected or situate thereon;

- (l) "Parent" shall mean a parent or guardian of, or a person having the legal custody of, or the control over, or having direct benefit from the wages of a child, youth or young girl;
- (m) "Regulations" shall mean regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the authority of this Part; "Regulations."
- (n) "Shop" shall mean any building or a portion of a building, booth, stall or place where goods are handled or exposed or offered for sale, and any such building or portion of a building, booth, stall or place where goods are manufactured and which is not a factory to which this Act applies; but shall not include any place where the only trade or business carried on is that of a licensed hotel or tavern; "Shop."
- (o) "Week" shall mean the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night; "Week."
- (p) "Woman" shall mean a woman of eighteen years of age and upwards; "Woman."
- (q) "Young girl" shall mean a girl of the age of fourteen and under the age of eighteen years; "Young girl."
- (r) "Youth" shall mean a male of the age of fourteen and under the age of sixteen years. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 2. "Youth."

Application of Act.

2.—(1) Nothing in this Part shall in any way conflict or interfere with the powers and duties of local boards of health or the officers appointed under *The Public Health Act*. Act not to affect.
Rev. Stat.
c. 262.

(2) For the purposes of this Part in respect to sanitary measures the Chief Officer of Health or any health officer may act jointly with, or independently of the inspector under this Part. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 3. Administration.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize or excuse the employment of any child, youth, young girl or woman in contravention of the provisions of *The Adolescent School Attendance Act*. 1921, c. 76, s. 5, part. Employment not authorized in violation of this Act.
Rev. Stat.
c. 333.

"Office building,"
definition of.

4. A building, or a part of a building, used and occupied by a municipal or school corporation or by any municipal commission for office purposes shall be deemed an office building within the meaning of this Act, and the municipal or school corporation or commission owning or occupying any such building or part of a building shall be deemed the owner thereof within the meaning of this Act notwithstanding that no rents, issues or profits are derived therefrom. 1918, c. 44, s. 3, *part*.

Act not to
apply to per-
sons working
only at
repairs.

5. Nothing in this Part shall extend to a mechanic, artisan or labourer working only in repairing either the machinery in or any part of a factory, shop, bakeshop or office building. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 4.

When separ-
ate factory.

6.—(1) A part of a building used as a factory, shop, bakeshop or office building may, with the written approval of an inspector, for the purposes of this Part be taken to be a separate factory, shop, bakeshop or office building.

Dwelling
or sleeping
room not
part of
factory.

(2) A place used as a dwelling or sleeping room only shall not be deemed to form part of a factory, shop, bakeshop or office building for the purposes of this Part.

When separ-
ate and
when part.

(3) Where a place situate within the close or precincts forming a factory is solely used for some purpose other than the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on in the factory such place shall not be deemed to form part of that factory, for the purposes of this Part, but shall, if otherwise it would be a factory, be deemed to be a separate factory and be regulated accordingly.

When prem-
ises in open
air not
excluded.

(4) Any premises or place shall not be excluded from the definition of a factory by reason only that such premises or place are or is in the open air. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 5.

Certain
laundries to
be deemed
factories.

7.—(1) Every shop, building or room in which one or more persons are employed in doing public laundry work by way of trade or for the purpose of gain shall be deemed a factory to which this Part applies.

Home laun-
dry work
excepted.

(2) This section shall not apply to a dwelling in which a female is engaged in doing custom laundry work at her home for a regular family trade. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 6.

Where not
more than
five em-
ployed and
no power.

8.—(1) Except as otherwise expressly provided this Part shall not apply to any factory where not more than five persons are employed and no power other than manual labour is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there.

Where more
than five
sometimes
employed.

(2) A factory in which in any calendar year more than five persons are employed at any one time shall during that year be deemed a factory unless the inspector is satisfied that less than six persons are usually employed therein. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 7 (1, 2).

(3) This Part shall not apply to any shop where only members of the employer's own family dwelling in a house to which the shop is attached are employed at home unless machinery is used which is operated by steam, electrical or other power, except hand power. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 7 (3); 1918, c. 44, s. 2.

Members of family at home in shop.

9.—(1) Where any owner, occupier or tenant of any premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place who has the right of access thereto and control thereof contracts for work or labour to be done therein by any other person, or lets or hires out any part thereof for that purpose, and such other person engages or employs therein any workman, child, youth, young girl or woman in or for the carrying out or performing of such work or labour, or any part thereof, every such workman, child, youth, young girl or woman shall, for all the purposes of this Part, be deemed to be in the service and employment of such owner, occupier or tenant.

Who to be deemed employed.

(2) In computing the number of persons employed in any place in order to ascertain if such place is a factory to which this Part applies every such workman, child, youth, young girl or woman shall be counted. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 8.

Mode of computing numbers employed.

10.—(1) Every person found in a factory, except at meal times or except while all the machinery of the factory is stopped, or for any other purpose than that of bringing food to the persons employed in the factory, shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purposes of this Part to have been then employed in the factory.

Evidence as to employment.

(2) Yards, playgrounds and places open to public view, waiting rooms and other rooms belonging to the factory in which no machinery is used or manufacturing process carried on shall not be taken to be part of the factory for the purposes of this section. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 9.

Yards and places not part of factory.

11.—(1) A child, youth, young girl or woman who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made, or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be deemed to be employed in such factory.

When a child, youth, young girl, or woman to be deemed employed.

(2) For the purpose of this section an apprentice shall be deemed to work for hire. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 10.

Apprentices.

12.—(1) In every factory and shop the employer shall keep a register of the children, youths, young girls and women

Register of children.

employed in the factory and shop and of their employment, Forms 1 and 2 in Schedule B, and shall send to the inspector such extracts from any register kept in pursuance of this Part as the inspector from time to time requires for the execution of his duties, and shall permit the inspector at all times to inspect such register. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 11 (1).

Penalty.

(2) For every contravention of this section the employer shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$30. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 11 (2); 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

Form 4 to be printed on first page of register.

13.—(1) On the first page of every register kept by an employer pursuant to this Part, or to the regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be printed the Form 4 in Schedule B, and the same shall be properly filled up and signed by the inspector and the employer when such register is commenced to be kept.

Forms of notice may be altered or modified.

(2) The forms of notice mentioned in Schedule B may be altered or modified by regulation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 12.

Who to be deemed employer of children, etc., in certain cases.

14. Where, in a factory or shop, the owner or hirer of a machine or implement moved by steam, water, electrical power or energy or other power in or about or in connection with which machine or implement any child, youth, young girl or woman is employed, is some person other than the employer, and such child, youth, young girl, or woman is in the employment and pay of the owner or hirer of such machine or implement he shall, so far as respects any offence against this Part which may be committed in relation to such child, youth, young girl or woman, be deemed to be the employer. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 13.

Plans to be submitted to inspector.

15.—(1) Before erecting any building or altering any existing building which it is intended thereafter to use as a factory or, where the building or proposed building is over two storeys in height, as a shop or office building, the owner shall submit the plans of such building or of the proposed alterations to the inspector; and the inspector shall examine the same, and if he finds that the plans provide for the fulfilment of the requirements of this Act as to the construction of factories, shops or office buildings, as the case may be, he shall certify his approval thereon, and the owner shall not proceed with the erection or alteration of such building without such approval. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 14; 1918, c. 44, s. 4.

Plans to be in duplicate.

(2) Every such plan shall be submitted in duplicate and one duplicate may be certified as provided in the said section and the other shall be retained by the inspector and filed in the Department of Labour. 1918, c. 44, s. 5, *part*.

16.—(1) The owner, proprietor or manager of any factory shall not begin operations until he has received from the inspector a certificate of inspection of the factory and a permit to operate the same.

Certificate of inspection before operating factory.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this section shall incur the penalties provided for in section 73. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 15.

Penalty.

17. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, transmit to the inspector a notice, Form 7, Schedule B, containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the firm under which the business of the factory is to be carried on, and in default shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$30. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 16; 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

Notice to be sent to inspector by person occupying factory.

Penalty.

ADMINISTRATION.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may for the purpose of carrying out this Part,

Power of Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

(a) appoint as many inspectors, male or female, as may be deemed necessary, one of whom he may designate as Chief Inspector who shall have the general supervision and direction of the other inspectors and of the carrying out of the provisions of this Part;

Appointment of inspectors and Chief Inspector.

(b) make such regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Part as may be deemed necessary. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 17.

Regulations for carrying out provisions of Act.

19.—(1) Every inspector may, in the execution of this Act and for enforcing the regulations,

Powers of inspector.

(a) enter, inspect and examine at all reasonable times by day or night any factory, shop, bakeshop or office building when he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is employed therein, or any premises when he has reasonable cause to believe that such premises or any part thereof are being used as a factory, shop, bakeshop or office building; R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 18 (1), cl. (a); 1918, c. 44, s. 6.

Inspection at reasonable times.

(b) require the production of any register, certificate, notice or document required by this Part to be kept, and inspect, examine and copy the same; R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 18 (1) (b).

Require production of registers, etc.

Take constable with him.

(c) take with him a constable into a factory, shop, bakeshop or office building in which he has reasonable cause to apprehend any serious obstruction in the execution of his duty, and whenever the inspector requires any constable authorized to act in the locality to accompany him it shall be the duty of the chief constable and every member of the police force in any locality to render the inspector such assistance in carrying out his duties under the said Act as he may require, and to put down any resistance, obstruction or hindrance by force if necessary; R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 18 (1) (c); 1918, c. 44, s. 8, *part*.

Make examination and enquiry.

(d) make such examination and enquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this Part are complied with so far as respects the factory, shop, bakeshop or office building and the persons employed therein;

Examine persons.

(e) examine either alone or in the presence of any other persons, as he thinks fit, with respect to matters under this Part, every person whom he finds in a factory, shop, bakeshop or office building, or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be, or to have been within the two preceding months, employed in a factory, shop, bakeshop or office building, and require such person to be so examined and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he is so examined;

Administer oaths.

(f) for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry or examination made by him under the authority of this Part, administer an oath to and summon any person to give evidence;

Exercise other powers.

(g) exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Part. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 18 (1) (d-g).

Duty of owner and employer.

(2) The owner and employer and his or their agents and servants shall furnish all necessary means in his or their power required by the inspector for any entry, inspection, examination, inquiry or the exercise of his powers in relation to such factory, shop, bakeshop or office building.

Obstructing inspector.

(3) Every person who wilfully delays the inspector in the exercise of any power under this section, or who fails to comply with a requisition or summons of the inspector in pursuance of this section, or to produce any certificate or document which he is required by or in pursuance of this Act to produce, or who conceals or attempts to conceal, or prevents or attempts to prevent a child, youth, young girl or woman from appearing before or being examined by the inspector shall be deemed to obstruct an inspector in the execution of his duties under this Part. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 18 (2, 3).

(4) Where the inspector is obstructed in the execution of his duties the person obstructing him shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$30; and where he is so obstructed in a factory, shop, bakeshop or office building the employer shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$30, or where the offence is committed at night \$100. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 18 (4); 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

Penalty for obstructing.

(5) It shall be the duty of the inspectors appointed under this Act to assist in the enforcement of *The Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act*, to report to the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Board any violation thereof, and to furnish to the Board such information as they may have as to the conduct and capability of any person holding or applying for a certificate. 1914, c. 40, s. 1.

Inspectors' duties in enforcing provisions as to steam plants and hoisting plants. Rev. Stat. c. 207.

(6) It shall be the duty of every inspector appointed under this Act to report any violation of section 20 of *The Minimum Wage Act* to the Minimum Wage Board. 1921, c. 76, s. 2.

Inspectors' duties as to enforcement of "Minimum Wage Act." Rev. Stat. c. 277.

20. Every inspector shall be furnished with a certificate of his appointment under the hand and seal of the Minister and on applying for admission to any premises shall, if required, produce such certificate. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 19.

Certificate of appointment. Production.

21. The inspector, whenever he deems it necessary, may take with him into any premises a legally qualified medical practitioner, medical officer of health or sanitary inspector. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 20.

Inspector may take medical practitioner etc., into factory.

22.—(1) The inspector, before entering, in pursuance of the powers conferred by this Part without the consent of the occupier, any room or place actually used as a dwelling, shall obtain such warrant as is hereinafter mentioned from a justice of the peace.

Warrant for entering dwelling without consent of occupier.

(2) The justice, if satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any provision of this Part is contravened in any such room or place, shall grant a warrant under his hand authorizing the inspector named therein, at any time not exceeding one month from the date thereof, to enter the room or place named in the warrant and exercise therein the powers of inspection and examination conferred by this Act; and the provisions of this Part with respect to obstruction of the inspector shall apply. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 21.

Issue of warrant.

23. Where an inspector is called as a witness he may, by the direction and on behalf of the Attorney-General or of a member of the Executive Council, object to giving evidence as to any premises inspected by him in the course of his duty. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 22.

When inspector may object to give evidence.

Notice to be affixed in factory.

24.—(1) There shall be affixed by the inspector at the entrance of a factory and in such other convenient parts of every factory, shop, bakeshop and office building as the inspector directs, and it shall be the duty of the employer to see that all such notices are constantly kept so affixed in the form directed by the inspector and in such position as to be easily read by the persons employed,

Of provisions of Act and regulations.

(a) such notices of the provisions of this Part and of any regulations made thereunder as the inspector deems necessary to enable the persons employed to become acquainted with their rights, liabilities and duties under this Part;

Name and address of inspector.

(b) a notice of the name and address of the inspector;

Clock by which period of employment is regulated.

(c) in the case of a factory a notice of the clock, if any, by which the period of employment and times for meals in the factory are regulated;

Other notices.

(d) every other notice and document required by this Part to be so affixed. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 23 (1); 1918, e. 44, s. 7.

Penalty.

(2) In the event of a contravention of any provision or requirement of this section the employer shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$20; and any person who pulls down, alters or defaces any such notice shall incur a like penalty. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 23 (2).

Notices, etc., and mode of service.

25.—(1) Any notice, order, requisition, summons or document required or authorized to be served or sent for the purposes of this Part may be served or sent by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person on or to whom it is to be served or sent, or where that person is an employer by delivering the same, or a true copy thereof, to his agent or to some person in the factory, shop, bakeshop or office building of which he is employer.

By mailing.

(2) Such notice, order, requisition, summons or document may also be served or sent by post, and if so served or sent shall be deemed to have been served and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service or sending it shall be sufficient to prove that it was properly addressed and mailed; and where it is required to be served on or sent to an employer it shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the factory, shop, bakeshop or office building in respect of which he is employer, with the addition of the proper postal address, but without naming the employer. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 24.

EMPLOYMENT.

Children, Youths, Young Girls and Women.

26. No person under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any shop but this shall not apply to members of the employer's own family dwelling in a house to which the shop is attached and employed at home. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 27; 1921, c. 76, s. 3. Person under fourteen not to be employed in shop.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by proclamation prohibit the employment of young girls and youths in factories the work in which he deems dangerous or unwholesome. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 28. Prohibiting employment of young girls and youths.

28. No child shall be employed in any shop during school hours unless such child shall have furnished to the employer a certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of *The Adolescent School Attendance Act* permitting the absence of the child from school, and such certificate shall be kept on file by the employer and produced whenever called for by the inspector. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 29. Children not to be employed in shops during school hours. Rev. Stat. c. 333.

29.—(1) In any shop in which young girls or women are employed the employer shall at all times provide and keep therein a sufficient and suitable chair or seat for the use of every such young girl or woman, and shall permit her to use such chair or seat when not necessarily engaged in the work or duty for which she is employed; and the employer shall not by any open or covert threat, rule or other intimation, expressed or implied, or by any contrivance, prevent any female employee from using such chair or seat. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 30 (1). Seats to be provided for female employees in shops.

(2) Where in the opinion of the inspector the whole or a substantial portion of the work upon which female employees are engaged in any department of a factory or office in which women or young girls are employed can be efficiently performed while such female employees are seated, the employer shall provide such chairs or seats as may be directed in writing by the Chief Inspector. 1921, c. 76, s. 4. Supplying seats for female employees in factories and offices.

(3) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 30 (2). Penalty.

30. No Chinese person shall employ in any capacity or have under his direction or control any female white person in any factory, restaurant or laundry. 1914, c. 40, s. 2. Employment of women by Orientals.

Hours of Employment.

Generally. **31.** Except as provided in sections 32 and 33, in a factory or shop

Total length, daily, (a) no child, youth, young girl or woman shall be employed for more than ten hours in one day, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labour per day has been made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on such day of the week as may be arranged; nor shall any such person be so employed for more than sixty hours in any one week;

and weekly.

Hours of labour, (b) the hours of labour for any such person in any one day shall not be earlier than seven o'clock in the forenoon or later than half-past six o'clock in the afternoon in a factory or six o'clock in the afternoon in a shop unless a special permit in writing is obtained from the inspector;

Employment in two different places. (c) no child, youth, young girl or woman who has been previously on any day employed in any factory or shop for the number of hours permitted by this Part shall, to the knowledge of the employer, be employed on the same day in any other factory or shop, and no such person who has been so employed in a factory or shop for less than such number of hours shall be employed in any other factory or shop on the same day for a longer period than will complete such number of hours;

Time for meals. (d) the employer shall allow every child, youth, young girl or woman not less than one hour at noon of each day for meals, and such hour shall not be counted as part of the time herein limited for the employment of any such person. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 32.

Hours of employment from December 14th to 24th. **32.** A child over fourteen years of age and a youth, young girl or woman may be employed in a shop between the hours of seven o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday and the day next before a statutory holiday, and during the period from the 14th day of December to the 24th day of December, both inclusive, in each year. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 33; 1921, c. 76, s. 3, *part*.

Exemption by inspector. **33.—**(1) Subject to the regulations, where

Accidents to motive power. (a) any accident which prevents the working of a factory happens to the motive power; or

Machinery unworkable. (b) from any other occurrence beyond the control of the employer the machinery, or any part of the machinery, of any factory cannot be regularly worked; or

- (c) the customs or exigencies of trade require that the youths, young girls or women working in a factory, or in certain processes in a factory, shall be employed for longer than the prescribed period,

Customs or exigencies of trade.

the inspector may, on proof to his satisfaction of such accident, occurrence, custom or exigency of trade, give permission in writing for such exemption from the observance of the foregoing provisions as will, in his judgment, fairly and equitably to the employers of, and to the youths, young girls and women in such factory, make up for any loss of labour from such accident or occurrence or meet the requirements of such custom or exigency of trade.

Hours of employment during period of exemption.

- (2) If the inspector permits such exemption

- (a) no youth, young girl or woman shall be employed before the hour of six o'clock in the morning nor after the hour of nine o'clock in the afternoon;

Not before 6 a.m. and after 9 p.m.

- (b) the hours of labour for youths, young girls and women shall not be more than twelve and one-half in any one day nor more than seventy-two and one half in any one week;

Not more than 12½ hours a day or 72½ a week.

- (c) such exemption shall not comprise more than thirty-six days in the whole in any twelve months; and in reckoning such period of thirty-six days every day on which the youth, young girl or woman has been employed overtime shall be taken into account;

Period of exemption.

- (d) during the continuance of such exemption, in addition to the hour for the noonday meal, there shall be allowed to every youth, young girl or woman so employed in the factory on any day to an hour later than seven of the clock in the afternoon not less than forty-five minutes for another meal between five and eight of the clock in the afternoon; and

Time for additional meal during period of exemption.

- (e) in every factory with respect to which any such permission for exemption is given there shall, in compliance with the provisions of section 24, be affixed a notice specifying the extent and particulars of such exemption. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 34.

Notice of particulars of exemption.

34. Where any youth, young girl or woman is employed in any factory for a longer period, or until a later hour than is prescribed by section 31, the duration of such employment shall be daily recorded by the employer in a register, Form 3 of Schedule B, or in such other form as may be prescribed by the regulations. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 37.

Particulars to be recorded by employer in case of exemption.

Notice of hours of employment to be affixed in factory.

35. Notice of the hours between which children, youths, young girls or women may be employed in a factory shall be in Form 5, Schedule B, or in such other form as may be prescribed by the regulations, and shall be signed by the inspector and by the employer, and shall be posted up during the period covered by such notice in such conspicuous place or places in the factory as the inspector requires. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 38.

Meals on Premises.

Taking meals where manufacturing going on.

36. In a factory or shop in which any child, youth, young girl or woman is employed,

(a) if the inspector so directs in writing the employer shall not allow any such person to take meals in any room in which any manufacturing process is then being carried on;

Providing dining and eating rooms.

(b) after being directed by the inspector in writing so to do the employer shall, at his own expense, provide a suitable room or place in the factory or shop or in connection therewith for the purposes of a dining and eating room for persons employed in the factory or shop, no part of the expense of which shall be payable by or chargeable to the wages of the employees;

Food not to be taken in room where poisonous substances exposed.

(c) no person shall take or be allowed to take food into any room where paint, varnish, dye, white lead, arsenic or any other poisonous substance is exposed, or where deleterious fumes, dust or gases are known to be present, and drinking water in any such room shall be taken directly from taps or suitably closed receptacles. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 39.

Unlawful employment in contravention of ss. 29 to 31.

37. Where a child, youth, young girl or woman is employed in a factory or shop in which there is a contravention of any of the provisions of sections 29 to 31, or of any regulation made under section 31, such child, youth, young girl or woman shall be deemed to be unlawfully employed and so that his or her health is likely to be injured. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 40.

Camp.

38.—(1) In this section “camp” shall mean shelter provided for the lodging of six or more persons employed in gainful occupation for a temporary purpose and for a period not exceeding six months.

Authority to employ women—how granted.

(2) No person shall contract for the employment of, or employ women or girls in any occupation who during their employment lodge in a camp, unless and until a permit has been obtained from the Deputy Minister of Labour authorizing such employment.

(3) Every such permit shall be conditional upon compliance with the regulations made under the authority of this section, and the Deputy Minister of Labour may cancel or suspend any permit issued by him under subsection 2 for non-compliance with any such regulation. Condition of permit.

(4) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations respecting :— Regulations.

- (a) the sanitary and other conditions to be observed in a camp;
- (b) the season during which employment in a camp may be permitted and the hours of labour of women and girls;
- (c) the proper supervision of a camp, including physical and moral protection for women and girls employed therein and the appointment and duties of a suitable matron and female superintendent in a camp;
- (d) the location, drainage and arrangement of a camp, the materials to be used and the class of buildings or other shelter to be provided;
- (e) the provision of a healthful and suitable supply of food and pure water and the conditions under which the same shall be prepared and served;
- (f) washing facilities and bedding and flooring to be provided in such camps.

(5) Every person who employs women or girls in a camp without the permit required by subsection 2 or who refuses or neglects to comply with any regulation made under the authority of this section, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and in default of payment of the same shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not more than twelve months. 1919, c. 64, s. 2. Penalty.

HEALTH AND SAFETY.

Sanitary Regulations.

39.—(1) The employer in every factory, shop, bakeshop or office building shall, during working hours, keep the factory, shop, bakeshop or office building, including all passages and sanitary conveniences used in connection therewith and under his control, properly lighted so as not to be injurious to the health, safety and comfort of the employees, and the owner of every building used as a factory, shop, bakeshop or office building, shall at all times keep the same or such parts thereof as are under his control or are used in common by the tenants or occupants of the building, properly lighted Lighting buildings

so as not to be injurious to the health, safety or comfort of persons employed in the building or using or having access to the same.

Penalty.

(2) Every owner or employer who for thirty days or for such extended period as the inspector allows, refuses or neglects to comply with the requirements of this section after being notified in writing with regard to the same, by the inspector, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$200 and not exceeding \$500, and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not more than twelve months. 1918, c. 44, s. 11.

Dressing
rooms and
eating
rooms for
females.

40.—(1) Where not less than thirty-five females are employed in a factory or shop, the employer shall provide suitable dressing-rooms and eating-rooms for the female employees and shall employ a suitable person as matron or attendant to have charge of such dressing-rooms and eating-rooms.

Exemptions.

(2) Subsection 1 shall not apply to any case where, owing to the nature of the occupation or for other reasons, the chief inspector dispenses with compliance therewith in writing signed by him.

Effect of
non-com-
pliance.

(3) Every factory or shop in which the employer neglects to comply with the provisions of this section after notice in writing from the inspector shall be deemed to be kept so that the health of the employees is endangered. 1918, c. 44, s. 12.

Conveniences
for employees.

41.—(1) The owner of every building used as a factory, shop or office building shall

Providing
privies and
water-closets.

(a) provide a sufficient number and description of privies, earth or water-closets and urinals for the employees of such factory, shop or office building, including separate sets for the use of male and female employees with separate approaches thereto, one closet for every twenty-five persons of each sex employed in the factory, shop or office building and shall keep at the entrance to such closet a clearly painted sign indicating for which sex the closets are provided;

Remedying
cause of
effluvia.

(b) be responsible for the remedying of any effluvia arising from any drain or defective plumbing and for any repairs required to keep the building in a safe and habitable condition;

Supplying
drinking
water.

(c) arrange for a supply of pure drinking water available for each occupier.

Regulations.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe such additional regulations with respect to such conveniences as may be deemed proper.

(3) The owner of every factory, shop or office building who for thirty days, or such extended period as the inspector in writing allows, refuses or neglects to comply with the requirements of subsection 1 or of the regulations after being notified in writing in regard to the same by the inspector, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment for any period of not more than twelve months. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 41; 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

Contra-
vention.

Penalty.

42. A factory, shop or office building in which a contravention of the regulations made by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario under *The Power Commission Act* occurs shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed therein is endangered. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 42.

Contra-
vention of regu-
lations of
Hydro-
Electric
Power Com-
mission.

Rev. Stat.
c. 57.

43.—(1) The employer of every factory or shop shall

Sanitary
regulations
in factory
or shop.

(a) keep it in a clean and sanitary condition and free from any effluvia arising from refuse of any kind;

Effluvia from
refuse.

(b) keep privies, earth or water-closets and urinals in good repair and in a sanitary condition, and keep closets separated for male and female employees, and provide conveniences to the satisfaction of the inspector for the employees using them;

Privies and
water-closets.

(c) heat the premises throughout and regulate the temperature so as to be suitable for the work to be performed therein, and not to be injurious to the health or comfort of the employees; but in no case shall the temperature be less than sixty degrees Fahrenheit unless authorized by the inspector in writing;

Temperature.

(d) ventilate the factory or shop in such a manner as to keep the air reasonably pure and so as to render harmless, as far as reasonably practicable, all gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of any manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health;

Ventilation.

(e) not allow overcrowding while work is carried on therein so as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, the standard to be allowed being three hundred cubic feet of room space for each employee;

Overcrowd-
ing.

(f) provide a wash-room, clean towels, soap and a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water and proper drinking cups for employees, and water-taps

Wash-rooms,
drinking
cups, etc.

which shall be at least eight feet distant from any water-closet or urinal, and also, in the case of a foundry, shower baths for the employees; and

Damp floors.

(g) if the manufacturing process carried on in any part of the premises renders the floor liable to be wet to such an extent that the health of any person employed therein is likely to be endangered see that adequate means are provided for the proper draining of such floors.

Spittoons.

(2) The inspector may require the employer of any factory or shop to provide a sufficient number of spittoons and place the same in different parts of the premises and keep the same clean.

Dust.

(3) In every factory or shop where any process is carried on by which dust is generated and is inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, then subject to the regulations, the inspector may, if such inhalation can by mechanical means be prevented or partially prevented, direct that such means shall be provided within a reasonable time by the employer who shall be bound so to provide them.

Grinding, polishing or buffing.

(4) Where grinding, polishing or buffing is carried on in any factory or shop subsection 3 shall apply irrespective of the number of persons employed therein.

Employment of persons affected with disease.

(5) No employer shall knowingly permit or suffer any person to work in a factory or shop in which food or food products or materials are manufactured, stored or kept for sale or sold, who is affected with pulmonary tuberculosis or with scrofula, or with any venereal disease or with any communicable skin disease, and every employer shall keep himself and his employees in a reasonably healthy condition. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 43 (1-5).

Contravention.

(6) The employer of a factory or shop who for thirty days refuses or neglects to comply with the requirements of this section or with the regulations after being notified in writing in regard to the same by the inspector shall incur a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not more than twelve months. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 43 (6); 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

Regulations as to sanitary regulations.

(7) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the more effectual carrying out of the provisions of this section. 1914, c. 40, s. 4.

Sanitary regulations. Office.

44.—(1) Every employer of an office shall

Office to be kept clean and sanitary.

(a) see that the office is kept in a clean and sanitary condition and properly ventilated, heated and lighted so as not to be injurious to the health or comfort of the persons employed therein;

(b) not allow overcrowding so as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein; No over-crowding.

(c) provide a supply of clean towels, soap and a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water and proper drinking cups for the persons employed therein. Towels, soap, drinking water and cups.

(2) Where in an office building the privies, closets or urinals or other conveniences are not situate in that part of the building occupied by and under the control of an employer it shall be the duty of the owner, and where such conveniences are situate in that part of the building occupied by and under the control of a separate employer, it shall be the duty of such employer to keep the same in good repair and in a sanitary condition. Office building. Conveniences.

(3) The owner of every office building shall at all times keep the same or such parts thereof as are used in common by the tenants or occupants thereof and are under his control in a clean and sanitary condition, and so as not to be injurious to the health of persons employed in the building or using or having access to the same. Clean and sanitary condition.

(4) Every owner or employer who, for thirty days or for such extended period as the inspector allows, refuses or neglects to comply with the requirements of this section after being notified in writing in regard to the same by the inspector shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$500 and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment for any period of not more than twelve months. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 44. Penalty.

45. Where an owner is required by or under the provisions of this Act to do anything which as between him and his tenant it is not his but the tenant's duty to do, he shall be entitled to recover from the tenant the amount of any expenditure incurred in doing it. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 45. Recovery by owner from tenant of expenditures.

46. Where two or more persons occupy or use the same room or premises as a factory and employ in the aggregate six persons or more, no one of them employing so many as six, such rooms or premises shall for the purposes of sections 41 and 43 be deemed a factory to which this Part applies. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 46. Case of premises occupied by two persons.

47. Without the written consent of the inspector no part of a factory shall be kept or used as a bedroom or sleeping place. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 47. Restrictions as to sleeping places.

48. The provisions of section 47 shall not apply to a laundry in which not more than five persons are employed. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 48. Exception as to laundries.

49. No public laundry work shall be done in a room used for a sleeping or living room or in a room used for cooking or preparing meals. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 49. Laundry work not to be done in sleeping or living room.

Certain
laundresses
excepted.

50. The provisions of section 49 shall not apply to a female engaged in doing custom laundry work at her home for a regular family trade. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 50.

Restrictions
as to
stables.

51. A stable shall not be kept or used under the same roof as a factory or bakeshop unless there is between the stable and the factory or bakeshop a sufficient brick or other partition wall approved by the inspector separating the one from the other. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 51.

Clothing Manufacturers.

Register of
name and
address of
persons to
whom work
or material
given.

52.—(1) Every person contracting for the manufacture of any garment, article of clothing or wearing apparel or any part thereof, or giving out the same to be wholly or partially altered or improved, or giving out for manufacture, alteration or improvement material from which the same are to be made up or completed, shall keep a written register of the name and address serially numbered of every person so contracted with or to whom any such garment, article or material is so given out, and of the places where the work is to be done.

Copy to
inspector
if required.

(2) The register shall at all times be open to inspection by the inspector, and the person required to keep it shall furnish a copy of the register to the inspector whenever demanded by him. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 52 (1, 2).

(3) In a city having a population of 50,000 or over—

Taking in
goods for
making up—
permit re-
quired.

(a) no person shall receive for manufacture, alteration or improvement, any garment, article of clothing or wearing apparel, or any part thereof or material from which the same are to be made up or completed, until he has obtained a permit from the inspector as hereinafter provided;

Goods to
be let out
only to
permit
holders.

(b) no person shall let out for manufacture, alteration or improvement, any such garment, article of clothing or wearing apparel, or any part thereof, or material from which the same are to be made up or completed, until he has ascertained that the person to whom the same is to be let out has received such permit. 1919, c. 64, s. 3.

Permission
to sell by
the in-
spector.

(4) No person shall knowingly sell or expose for sale any of the garments or articles mentioned in this section and made in any dwelling house, tenement house or building forming part of or in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house without a permit from the inspector stating that the place of manufacture is thoroughly clean and otherwise in a good sanitary condition.

(5) Such permit shall state the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed upon the premises and shall not be granted until an inspection thereof has been made by the inspector; and the permit may be revoked by the inspector at any time if, in his opinion, the protection of the health of the community or of those so employed upon the premises renders such revocation desirable.

Permit to state maximum number employed, and may be revoked.

(6) When any such garment or article is found by the inspector to be made under unclean or unhealthy conditions, or upon any premises not entered on the register, he shall seize and impound the same and affix thereto a label bearing the words "unsanitary" printed on a tag not less than four inches in length; and shall immediately notify the local board of health whose duty it shall be to disinfect it and thereupon remove such label.

Articles in unclean or unhealthy condition to be impounded.

(7) The owner of any such garment or article shall be entitled after it has been disinfected to have the same returned to him upon first paying the expense of such seizure and disinfection.

Articles to be returned after being disinfected.

(8) If the inspector finds evidence of unclean or unhealthy conditions, or infectious or contagious disease present in any workshop or in any tenement or dwelling where any of the garments or articles hereinbefore mentioned are made, altered or improved, or in any goods manufactured or in process of manufacture on such premises, he shall forthwith report the facts to the local board of health which shall forthwith make such order as the public health may require, or may condemn and destroy all such garments or articles, or any garment or article made, altered or improved or in process of manufacture under unclean or unsanitary conditions. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 52 (3-7).

Inspector to report unclean or unhealthy conditions to local board of health.

Female Employees—Mode of Wearing Hair.

53.—(1) Young girls and women in a factory shall, during working hours, wear their hair rolled or plaited and fastened securely to their heads or confined in a close-fitting cap or net so as to avoid contact with machinery, shafting or belting or with the material being handled.

Female employees—regulations as to mode of wearing hair.

(2) The manager, superintendent, foreman or other person in charge shall see that employees are fully notified of the provisions of this section. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 53.

Notification.

Machinery in Motion.

54.—(1) A child shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while the same is in motion.

Cleaning:—child;

(2) A youth, young girl or woman shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory which is mill-gearing while the same is in motion.

Youth, young girl or woman.

Working:—
child or
young girl.

(3) A child or a young girl shall not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while the machine is in motion.

Penalty.

(4) A child, youth, young girl or woman allowed to clean or work in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Part. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 54.

Guarding Machinery, Etc.

Protection
from
machinery,
etc.

55. Whenever the inspector deems that any machinery, appliance, matter, or thing in a factory is a source of danger to the health or safety of the employees or of persons having access to the factory, he shall give notice in writing to the employer, requiring him to take such measures for guarding such machinery, appliance, matter or thing, or protecting the safety or health of employees and other persons against danger therefrom, as the inspector may think requisite and a factory in which the employer neglects to comply with any such notice within the time specified therein, shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed therein is endangered. 1918, c. 44, s. 13.

Effect of
non-com-
pliance.

56.—(1) In every factory

Guarding
dangerous
places.

(a) all mill-gearing, vats, pans, cauldrons, reservoirs, wheel races, flumes, water-channels, openings and doors opening in the floors or walls, bridges and dangerous machinery, shafting, or belting, and all other dangerous structures and places shall be as far as practicable securely fenced or guarded;

Cleaning
machinery.

(b) no machinery other than steam engines shall be cleaned while in motion if the inspector gives written notice to the employer to that effect;

Matters or
things re-
quired by
the regula-
tions to be
guarded.
Notice by
inspector.

(c) any matter or thing which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by regulation requires to be fenced or guarded shall be securely and safely guarded;

(d) any other matter or thing which the inspector considers dangerous, and in regard to which he gives notice in writing to that effect to the employer, shall likewise be securely fenced or guarded to the satisfaction of the inspector.

Regulations.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the manner in which any of the matters or things mentioned in subsection 1 shall be fenced or guarded, and the class of fence or guard to be used on any such machinery or about any such structure or place in any factory or class of factories, and for such further precautions to be taken with respect to the matters mentioned in subsection 1 as he may deem necessary for preventing loss of life or personal injury.

(3) A factory in which a contravention of this section or of the regulations made thereunder occurs shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed therein is endangered. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 55. Contravention.

57.—(1) Where coal oil, petroleum, benzine, naphtha, gasoline or explosives of any kind or any combustible or inflammable material are kept or stored in a factory or shop they shall be kept stored when not in actual use in a building separate from the other parts of the factory or shop, or in a fireproof compartment of the factory or shop which shall be approved of by the inspector. Storage of coal oil, etc.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may add to the articles mentioned in subsection 1 any inflammable or combustible material to which he deems it expedient that the provisions of subsection 1 should apply, and he may also prescribe the maximum quantity of any of the articles mentioned in subsection 1 or in the regulations which may at any time be in actual use in the factory or shop. Other inflammable material and maximum dealt with by regulations.

(3) A factory or shop in which a contravention of this section or of any regulations made thereunder occurs shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed therein is endangered. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 56. Contravention.

Boiler Insurance and Inspection.

58.—(1) No boiler in a factory, shop, bakeshop or office building or in any other building on any other premises or in any other place or in a highway or any other public place shall be operated or used unless the same is insured in some boiler insurance company, registered in the Department of Insurance, or has been inspected within one year by some person authorized in writing by the Minister of Labour. Annual inspection of boilers when not insured.

(2) Every such boiler insurance company shall annually on the 30th day of November, transmit to the Chief Inspector, a report of the boilers in Ontario insured by it, and when the insurance is cancelled the company shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Chief Inspector. Returns of boiler insurance companies.

(3) Whenever the inspector is of opinion that a boiler is in such position, or is so located or operated as to be dangerous to life or property he may, by written notice to the owner and employer, and to the person operating or using such boiler, direct that the use of the boiler shall be discontinued until it has been inspected as provided in subsection 1 and a certificate has been given by the inspector that the boiler may be safely operated. Discontinuing use when dangerous.

(4) A factory, shop or office building in which a boiler is used in contravention of the requirements of this section, after such notice from the inspector and before a certificate Effect of non-compliance.

has been given as provided in subsection 3, shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed in the factory, shop or office building is in danger.

Regulations
as to
inspectors.

(5) Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Minister of Labour may make regulations:

- (a) prescribing the qualifications of persons to act as inspectors under subsection 1;
- (b) respecting the examination of candidates and the granting of certificates and the evidence to be furnished by the candidates as to previous training and experience and as to sobriety and good character;
- (c) determining the periods for which the certificates shall be granted and the terms upon which they may be renewed;
- (d) fixing the fees to be paid by candidates upon examination and for certificates and renewals;
- (e) prescribing the causes for which a certificate may be revoked, cancelled or suspended;
- (f) fixing the fees or other remuneration to be paid to an inspector upon inspection;
- (g) assigning the district or locality in which any inspector is to act.

Exception
as to
insured
boilers.

Rev. Stat.
c. 308.

(6) Nothing in subsection 5 shall apply to the inspection of any boiler which is insured as provided in subsection 1.

(7) In this section "boiler" shall have the same meaning as the expression "steam boiler" in *The Steam Boiler Act* but shall not include nor shall this section apply to a boiler,

- (a) used for heating purposes in a dwelling house, not being part of an apartment house; or
- (b) used on a farm for agricultural purposes only. 1918, c. 44, s. 14, *part*.

Elevators and Hoists.

Regulations.

59.—(1) Subject to the regulations, in every factory, shop and office building

Elevators
and hoists.

- (a) the openings of the hoistway, hatchway and well-hole used for every power elevator shall, at each floor including the basement, be provided with and protected by good and sufficient trap doors or self-closing hatches or, in the case of an elevator not operated by hand power, by gates closing automatically not less than five feet six inches high and which may be made in sections;

- (b) the sides of the shafts on all floors including the basement not guarded by gates shall be protected by enclosures at least six feet high, approved by the inspector;
- (c) where any elevator is enclosed in a tower having walls over six inches thick it may be provided with an extra operating rope outside the tower;
- (d) in every case the elevator must be provided with a lock to secure the operating rope;
- (e) where an elevator is operated by hand power the gates shall not be less than three feet in height and shall be automatic closing gates, and the sides not protected by gates shall be protected by enclosures not less than four feet in height approved by the inspector;
- (f) a sign on which the word "Dangerous" in letters not less than four inches in height is clearly painted shall be affixed or stencilled on the bottom rail of every gate where it will be plainly visible from the outside;
- (g) the top of every elevator platform shall be provided with a sufficient guard to protect the occupants, approved by the inspector;
- (h) every elevator, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device to be approved by the inspector whereby the car or cab will be stopped and held in case of accident to the elevator or to the machinery or appliances connected therewith.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by regulation prescribe such requirements in addition to or in substitution for the requirements of subsection 1 with respect to the use of elevators and hoists in factories, shops or office buildings, or in any class of factories, shops or office buildings. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 58 (1, 2).

Regulations prescribing additional requirements.

(3) Every owner or employer who after notice from the inspector uses or permits to be used any elevator or hoist in respect of which the provisions of this section are not complied with shall incur a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 and in default of payment thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve months. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 58 (3); 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

Penalty for contravention.

(4) Unless equipped with a brake or other device for stopping the belt and with an automatic device for stopping it at the top, an elevator or hoist constructed upon the principle of an endless belt or any similar contrivance shall not be used

Certain kinds of hoists not to be used.

in any factory for carrying passengers, or goods, or freight, and every owner or employer who uses or permits to be used, any such contrivance not so equipped shall incur a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 and in default of payment thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve months and not less than three months, but this shall not apply to an escalator or other like contrivance which is not perpendicular, when such contrivance is supplied with hand-rails at the sides and is not otherwise enclosed and the Chief Inspector has certified that it is so constructed that it may be operated without danger to persons using the same.

Speed.

(5) The rate of speed of an endless belt or any similar contrivance shall not exceed the rate of seventy-five feet per minute. 1920, c. 86, s. 2 (1).

Rights of
municipal
councils
preserved.
Rev. Stat.
c. 233.

(6) Nothing in this section shall take away or interfere with the powers possessed by municipal councils under *The Municipal Act* in respect of hoists or elevators. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 58 (4).

Application
of pro-
visions as
to boilers.

(7) From and after the 1st day of July, 1914, this section shall apply to all boilers except those in residential buildings other than apartment houses, and except those used for agricultural purposes. 1914, c. 40, s. 6.

Fire Prevention and Protection.

Prevention
and protec-
tion from
fire as re-
quired
by inspector
under
regulations.

60.—(1) In every factory, shop or office building there shall be such means of prevention and protection from fire and of extinguishing fire as the inspector, acting under the regulations, directs in writing.

Main doors
to open out-
wardly.

(2) In every factory and office building and in every shop in which more than fifteen persons are employed at any time during the year the main inside and outside doors for the use of employees shall open outwardly, and any door leading to or being the principal or main entrance for employees or leading to any tower stairway or fire-escape shall not be bolted, barred or locked at any time during the ordinary and usual working hours.

Fire
escape ap-
pliances.

(3) The owner of every factory, shop or office building over two storeys in height, and where deemed necessary by the inspector, the owner of every factory, shop or office building over one storey in height, shall provide one or more systems of fire escape and shall keep the same in good repair and to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector, as follows:

Tower
stairways
and iron
doorways.

(a) a sufficient number of tower stairways with iron doorways within reach of or having easy communication with all the working rooms;

- (b) a sufficient number of iron or other unflammable fire escapes on the outside of the building consisting of stairways with railing or, if the approval of the inspector is given in writing then of iron ladders; and every such stairway or ladder shall be connected with the interior of the building by iron or tinued doors or windows with iron shutters, and shall have suitable landings at every storey including the attic if the attic is occupied as a workroom, and the stairways shall start at a distance of not more than eight feet from the ground or pavement.

Iron or un-
flammable
fire escapes.

- (4) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the more effectual carrying out of the provisions of this section and for the adoption of any system of fire escape in substitution for those above mentioned. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 59 (1-4).

Regulations.

- (5) The owner or proprietor of any factory, shop or office building refusing or neglecting to provide the means of safe exit in case of fire prescribed in this section, or by the regulations made thereunder, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 and in default of immediate payment of the same shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not more than twelve months. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 59 (5); 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

Penalty for
contraven-
tion.

- (6) A factory, shop or office building in which a contravention of this section, or of any regulation made thereunder occurs, shall be deemed to be kept so that safety of the persons employed therein is endangered. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 59 (6).

Contraven-
tion.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENTS, EXPLOSIONS AND DEATHS.

- 61.** Where a fire or accident in any factory, shop or office building occasions any bodily injury to any person employed therein whereby he is prevented from working for more than six days next after the fire or accident, a notice in writing, Form 6, Schedule B, shall be sent to the Chief Inspector by the employer forthwith after the expiration of such six days, and if such notice is not so sent the employer shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$30. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 60; 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

Notice of
accident to
to be given
to inspector.

- 62.** Where an explosion occurs in a factory, shop or office building, whether any person is injured thereby or not, the fact of such explosion having occurred shall be reported to the Chief Inspector in writing by the employer, Form 6, Schedule B, within twenty-four hours next after the explosion takes place, and if such notice is not so sent the employer shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$30. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 61; 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

Notice of
explosion.

Notification
of death or
fatal injury.

63. Where in a factory, shop or office building any person is killed from any cause, or is injured from any cause in a manner likely to prove fatal, written notice of the accident, Form 6, Schedule B, shall be sent to the Chief Inspector within twenty-four hours after the occurrence thereof and if such notice is not so sent the employer shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$30. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 62; 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

BAKE-SHOPS.

Construction,
lighting,
heating,
ventilation
and drainage
of bake-shops.

64. Every bake-shop shall be constructed and maintained as to lighting, heating, ventilation and drainage in such a manner as not to be dangerous or injurious to the health of any person working therein, and shall be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition, and so as to secure the manufacture and preservation of all food products and materials therein in a good and wholesome condition. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 63.

Washroom,
towels,
soap and
closet.

65.—(1) Every bake-shop which is not within the provisions of this Part relating to factories or shops shall be provided with a proper washroom and a sufficient supply of clean towels and soap, and a closet and other conveniences for the health and comfort of the persons employed therein.

Situation of
washrooms
and closet.

(2) The washroom, closets and other conveniences shall be separate from the bake-shop and shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 64.

No bake-
shop to be
in base-
ment.

66.—(1) No bake-shop shall be kept in any basement or in any part of a building which is below the level of the street or road upon which the bake-shop is situate.

Application.

(2) This section shall not apply to any bake-shop established before the 6th day of May, 1913. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 65.

Sleeping
places to be
separate

67. The sleeping places of the employees of every bake-shop shall be separate from the bake-shop, and no person shall sleep in a bake-shop. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 66.

Health
and hours
of labour

68. Subsection 5 of section 43 and section 71 shall apply to every bake-shop whether the same is or is not a factory or shop within the provisions of this Part relating to factories and shops. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 67.

Fire
escapes

69. Every bake-shop, not being a factory or shop to which section 60 applies, shall be provided with proper means and facilities of escape in case of fire to the satisfaction of the inspector. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 68.

70. No person shall sell, expose or offer for sale bread or buns manufactured out of Ontario without the written permission of an inspector. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 69.

Sale of bread, etc., manufactured out of Ontario.

71. Except with the written permission of the inspector no person shall require, permit or suffer any employee in any bake-shop to work on Sunday, nor for more than twelve hours in any twenty-four hours, computed from the time when the employee commences to work, nor more than sixty hours in any one week, and a copy of such permission shall be posted up in a conspicuous place in the bake-shop. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 70.

No person to work on Sunday or more than 12 hours except with inspector's permission.

BARBER SHOPS.

72.—(1) The proprietor of a barber shop shall not

Barber shops not to be open on Sunday.

(a) require, permit or suffer any employee to work therein on Sunday;

(b) open his barber shop or permit the same to be opened to the public, or carry on any business or work therein at any time between the hours of twelve o'clock on Saturday night and twelve o'clock on the following Sunday night.

(2) Every person who contravenes the provisions of subsection 1 shall incur a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50. R.S.O. 1914 c. 229, s. 71.

Penalty for contravention.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

73.—(1) No person shall keep a factory, shop or office building so that the safety of persons employed therein is endangered, or so that the health of the persons employed therein is likely to be injured, and every person who so keeps a factory, shop or office building shall incur a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 or may be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county within which the offence was committed for a period of not more than twelve months. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 72 (1); 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

Premises dangerous to health or safety.

Penalty.

(2) The enumeration in this Part of cases in which it is declared that where an act or omission occurs a factory, shop or office building shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed therein is endangered shall not restrict or limit the generality of the provisions of subsection 1. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 72 (2).

Enumeration not to affect generality.

74. Every person who wilfully makes a false entry in any register, notice, certificate or document required by this Part to be kept or served or sent, or who wilfully makes or signs a false declaration under this Act, or who knowingly makes use

False entries, etc.

Penalty.

of any such false entry or declaration, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 and in default of immediate payment of such penalty shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 73; 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

Parents
liable to
penalty.

75. The parent of any child, youth or young girl employed in contravention of this Part, unless such employment is without the consent, connivance or wilful default of such parent, shall for each offence incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 74; 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

Penalty for
contraven-
tion of Act
where no
express
penalty
provided.

76. If any of the provisions of this Part, or of the regulations, or any directions of the inspector are contravened and no other penalty is herein provided for such contravention the offender shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 75; 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (1).

Onus of
proof as to
age of child.

77. Where a child, youth or young girl is, in the opinion of the police magistrate or justice, apparently of the age alleged by the informant it shall lie on the person charged to prove that the child, youth or young girl is not of that age. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 76.

Penalty on
person
committing
offence for
which em-
ployer is
liable.

78. Where an offence for which an employer is liable under this Part has in fact been committed by some agent, servant, workman or other person such agent, servant, workman or other person shall also be liable to the same penalty or punishment for such offence as if he were the employer. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 77.

Power of
employer
to exempt
himself
from fine on
conviction
of the actual
offender.

79. Where the employer is charged with an offence against this Part he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he alleges to be the actual offender brought before the police magistrate or justice at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the employer proves to the satisfaction of the police magistrate or justice that he had used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Part, and that such other person had committed the offence without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the employer such other person may be summarily convicted of such offence and the employer shall be exempt from any penalty or punishment. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 78.

Inspector
to proceed
against
actual
offender.

80. Where it appears to the satisfaction of the inspector that an employer had used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Part, and also by what person an offence against this Part was committed, and that it was committed without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the employer and in contravention of his orders the inspector shall proceed

against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender in the first instance and not against the employer, and in case of his conviction the employer shall be exempt from any penalty or punishment. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 79.

81. A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day to any larger penalty or punishment than the highest penalty or punishment fixed by this Part for the offence except where,

Restraint
on cumulative
fines.

(a) the repetition of the offence occurs after an information has been laid for the previous offence; or

(b) the offence is one of employing two or more children, youths, young girls or women contrary to the provisions of this Part. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 80.

82. All penalties in money recovered under or in pursuance of this Part shall be paid by the convicting police magistrate or justice, as the case may be, to the inspector who shall forthwith pay the same over to the Treasurer of Ontario. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 81.

Application
of penalties.

83.—(1) All prosecutions under this Part may be brought and heard before a police magistrate or any two justices in and for the county, district or place where the offence was committed; and save where otherwise provided by this Act *The Summary Convictions Act* shall apply thereto.

Prosecutions
and
procedure.

Rev. Stat.
c. 121.

(2) The information shall be laid within two months, or where the offence is punishable at discretion by imprisonment within three months, after the offence has come to the knowledge of the inspector, or where the inspector has given notice to the offender to remedy the matter which is alleged to be an offence against this Part, within three months after the expiry of the time given by the notice to remedy the same.

Limitation
of prosecutions.

(3) It shall be sufficient to allege that a factory, shop or office building is a factory, shop or office building within the meaning of this Part.

Allegation
as to factory,
shop or office
building.

(4) It shall be sufficient to state the name of the ostensible employer or the firm name by which the employer is usually known. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 82.

Statement
as to
name of
employer.

84. Penalties recovered under this Act shall be paid by the convicting magistrate to the inspector or to the Crown attorney, and shall be paid over by the inspector or the Crown attorney as the case may be, to the Chief Inspector and accounted for to the Treasurer of Ontario. 1918, c. 44, s. 15 (2), *part.*

Payment
over of
penalties.

Limitation
of liability
in certain
cases.

Rev. Stat.
c. 179.

85. In all cases between employer and employed or their representatives where liability for damages arises by reason of any violation of this Part the liability shall be subject to the limitations contained in *The Workmen's Compensation Act*. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 83.

PART II.

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS AS TO CLOSING OF SHOPS.

Interpreta-
tion.

86.—(1) In this section and in any by-law passed thereunder:

"Shop."

(a) "Shop" shall mean a building or portion of a building, booth, stall or place where goods are exposed or offered for sale by retail, and barbers' shops; but shall not include a place where the only trade or business carried on is that of a licensed hotel or tavern, victualling house or refreshment house;

"Closed."

(b) "Closed" shall mean not open for the serving of any customer.

Exception as
to customers
entering
before
closing hour.

(2) Nothing in this section or in any by-law passed under the authority thereof shall render unlawful the continuance in a shop after the hour appointed for the closing thereof, of any customers who were in the shop immediately before that hour, or the serving of such customers during their continuance therein. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 84 (1-2).

By-law
determining
hours of
closing.

(3) The council of a city, town or village may by by-law require that during the whole or any part or parts of the year all or any class or classes of shops within the municipality shall be closed, and remain closed on each or any day of the week at and during any time or hours between seven of the clock in the afternoon of any day and five of the clock in the forenoon of the next following day, but no such by-law shall be deemed to apply to the sale of fresh fruit. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 84 (3); 1920, c. 86, s. 3, *part*.

Council to
pass by-law
on applica-
tion of
occupiers
of shops.

(4) If an application is presented to such council praying for the passing of a by-law requiring the closing of any class of shops situate within the municipality, and the council is satisfied that such application is signed by not less than three-fourths in number of the occupiers of shops within the municipality belonging to the class to which such application relates, the council shall, within one month after the presentation of such application, pass a by-law giving effect thereto and requiring all shops within the municipality belonging to the class specified in the application to be closed during the

period of the year and at the times and hours mentioned in subsection 3 as are named in the application. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 84 (4); 1914, c. 2, Sched. (36).

(5) If an application is presented to the council of a city, town or village praying for the passing of a by-law requiring the closing of any class of shops situate within the municipality, and the council is satisfied that such application is signed by not less than three-quarters in number of the occupiers of shops within the municipality belonging to the class to which such application relates, the council shall, within one month after the presentation of such application, pass a by-law giving effect thereto and requiring all shops within the municipality belonging to the class specified in the application to be closed and remain closed on one particular day of the week during such time or hours between twelve-thirty o'clock noon and five of the clock of the forenoon of the next following day and during such periods of the year as are named in the application. 1921, c. 76, s. 6; 1925, c. 70, s. 2.

Compulsory closing of shops for weekly half-holiday.

(6) If the application is delivered to the clerk of the council it shall be deemed to have been presented to and received by the council.

Presentation of application.

(7) The council of every township shall, with respect to any portion of such township designated in the by-law, have all the rights and powers conferred by this section on the council of a city, town or village, and may pass by-laws which shall apply only to that portion of the township so designated.

Powers of township councils.

(8) The council may by by-law make regulations as to the form of the application and as to the evidence to be produced respecting the proportion of persons signing the same and as to the classification of shops for the purposes of this section, and it shall not be compulsory upon the council to pass such by-law unless and until all such regulations have been duly observed.

Regulations as to form and proof of applications.

(9) Every such by-law shall take effect at a date named therein, being not less than one nor more than two weeks after the passing thereof, and shall before that date be published in such manner as to the council passing the by-law may appear best fitted to insure the publicity thereof.

Commencement and publication of by-laws.

(10) A council shall not repeal a by-law passed pursuant to subsection 4 except as provided in the next following subsection.

Conditions of repeal.

(11) If at any time it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the council that more than one-third in number of the occupiers of shops to which any by-law passed by the council under the authority of subsection 4 relates, or of any class of such shops, are opposed to the continuance of such by-law the council may repeal the by-law, or may repeal the same in

Idem.

so far as it affects such class; but any such repeal shall not affect the power of the council to thereafter pass another by-law under any of the provisions of this section.

Closing of shops in which several trades are carried on.

(12) A shop in which trades of two or more classes are carried on shall be closed for the purpose of all such trades during the hours in which it is by any such by-law required to be closed for the purpose of that one of such trades which is the principal trade carried on in such shop.

Exception as to sales by druggists.

(13) A pharmaceutical chemist or druggist shall not, nor shall any occupier of, or person employed in or about a shop in any village or township be liable to any penalty or punishment under any such by-law for supplying medicines, drugs or medical appliances after the hour appointed by such by-law for the closing of shops; but nothing in this subsection shall authorize any person to keep open shop after that hour.

Supplying articles to lodgers, etc.

(14) Nothing in any such by-law shall render the occupier of any premises liable to any penalty or punishment for supplying any article to any person lodging in such premises, or for supplying any article required for immediate use by reason of any emergency arising from sickness, ailment or death, or for supplying or selling any article to any person for use on or in or about or with respect to any steamboat or sailing vessel which at the time of such supplying or selling is either within or in the immediate neighbourhood of the municipality in which the premises are situate, or for use by or with respect to any person employed or engaged on or being a passenger on or by any such steamboat or sailing vessel; but nothing in this subsection shall authorize any person to keep open shop after the hour appointed by such by-law for the closing of shops.

Councils may pass by-laws containing different provisions for different localities.

(15) A by-law passed by the council of a township for the closing of all or any class or classes of shops may as to any or all of its terms and provisions, differ from any other by-law passed by the same council for the closing of all or any class or classes of shops in any other designated part of the same township.

By-law invalid as to one class may be good as to others.

(16) Notwithstanding that the occupiers of any class of shops required to be closed by a by-law passed under the provisions of subsection 4 may not have presented an application for the passing of such by-law every such by-law shall, nevertheless, be valid and effectual as respects any other, and the occupiers of any other class of shops thereby required to be closed in conformity with any application in that behalf made or presented to the council by the prescribed number of occupiers of such last mentioned class.

Burden of proof.

(17) The onus of proving that an application in compliance with subsection 4 was not presented by the prescribed

number of the occupiers of any class of shops shall be upon the person asserting that such application was not so presented.

(18) Where an offence for which the occupier of a shop is liable under any such by-law to any penalty or punishment has in fact been committed by some agent or servant of such occupier such agent or servant shall be liable to the same penalty or punishment as if he were the occupier.

Agent or servant to be liable to penalty.

(19) Where the occupier of a shop is charged with an offence against any such by-law he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he alleges to be the actual offender brought before the court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the occupier proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of the provisions of the by-law, and that such other person committed the offence without his knowledge, consent or connivance, such other person may be summarily convicted of such offence and shall be liable to the same penalty or punishment as if he were the occupier, and the occupier shall be exempt from any penalty or punishment.

Power of occupier to exempt himself on conviction of actual offender.

(20) The provisions of *The Municipal Act* as to the penalties which may be imposed for contravention of by-laws and the recovery thereof shall apply to by-laws passed under this section. R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, s. 84 (5-19).

Municipal Act to apply. Rev. Stat. c. 233.

SCHEDULE A.

(Section 1.)

Abattoirs.	Carriage Tops and Supply Factories.
Alabastine and Lime Factories.	Carriage Woodwork Factories.
Agricultural Implement Factories.	Cartridge Factories.
Aluminum Ware.	Car Repair Shops.
Apple Evaporator Factories.	Car Shops.
Artificial Flower Factories.	Cash Registers.
Artificial Ice Plants.	Celluloid Factories.
Artificial Preparation.	Cement Works.
Artists' Supplies.	Cereal Food Factories.
Asphalt Paving, Cork, Brick and Flooring Plants.	Chain Works.
Auger Factories.	Chamois Factories.
Automobile Factories and Supplies.	Cheese Box Factories.
Awnings, Blinds, Curtains and Sails.	Chemical Works.
Axe and Spring Factories.	Chewing Gum Factories.
Bakehouses and Bakeshops.	Chicle Works.
Bakers' and Confectionery Machinery and Supplies.	Child's Carriage Factories.
Baking Powder and Yeast Factories.	Chopping Mills.
Barb Wire Factories.	Cider Factories.
Barrel Factories.	Cigar Factories.
Basket Factories.	Cigar Box Factories.
Beds and Bedding.	Clay Pipe Factories.
Bell Factories.	Clock Factories.
Belting.	Clothes Cleaning Factories.
Billiard Table Factories.	Clothing Factories.
Bindertwine Factories.	Cloth Factories.
Bird Cage Factories.	Coal-hoisting Plants.
Biscuit Factories.	Coffin Factories.
Blackening Factories.	Cold Storage Factories.
Blanket Factories.	Collar and Cuff Factories.
Boat and Canoe Factories.	Collection Box Factories.
Boiler Factories.	Concrete Works.
Bolt and Nut Factories.	Condensing Cream and Milk Factories.
Book-binding Factories.	Confectionery Factories.
Boot and Shoe Factories.	Coopers' Workshops.
Bottlers' Supplies.	Cork Factories.
Bottling Works.	Corset Factories.
Box Factories.	Corset and Hoopskirt Steel Factories.
Box Shook Factories.	Cotton Factories.
Braid and Cord Factories.	Creosoting Factories.
Brass Foundries.	Cut Glass Factories.
Breweries.	Cutlery Factories.
Brick Yards.	Dairy Factories.
Broom Factories.	Dairy Supplies.
Brush Factories.	Dental Supplies.
Buffalo Robe Factories.	Distilleries.
Bustle and Hoopskirt Factories.	Domestic Utensils Factories.
Button Factories.	Dress Shield Factories.
Canning Factories.	Drop Forging Factories.
Cap Factories.	Dry Cleaning.
Carpet Factories.	Dye Works.
Carpet Sweepers.	Edge Tool Factories.
Carriage Factories.	Electric Machinery Factories.
Carriage Goods (Iron) Factories.	Electrical Power and Distributing Stations.
	Electrical Supplies and Fixtures.
	Electrotype Foundries.

Elevator Factories.	Locomotive Works.
Emery Wheel Factories.	Machine Shops.
Enamelling Works.	Machine Screw Works.
Envelope Factories.	Mantle Piece Factories.
Explosives and Powder Plants.	Marble Works.
Extracts and Essential Oil Factories.	Match Factories.
Excelsior Factories.	Matting Factories.
Featherdown Factories.	Mattress Factories.
Felt Factories.	Meat-Packing Houses.
Fertilizer Plants.	Metal Refineries.
File Works.	Metallic Shingle Factories.
Fire Prevention Apparatus Appliances.	Metallic Supplies.
Fire Works Factories.	Mica Works.
Flax Mills.	Mill Furnishing Factories.
Flour Mills.	Millinery Workshops.
Foundries.	Mince Meat and Condiments.
Fringe and Tassel Factories.	Mirror Factories.
Fruit Desiccating Factories.	Moccasin Factories.
Furniture Factories.	Motor Cycles and Supplies.
Furriers' Workshops.	Musical Instruments and Supplies.
Galvanized and Pressed Iron Work Factories.	Nail Works.
Gas and Electric Light Works.	Necktie Works.
Glass Works.	Needle Factories.
Glove Factories.	Oil Mills.
Glucose Factories.	Oil Refineries.
Grain Elevators.	Oilcloth Factories.
Granite and Stone Works.	Oil Storage and Pumping Distributing Stations.
Greenhouses.	Optician and Optical Supplies.
Gun and Small Arm Factories.	Organ Factories.
Hair Factories.	Organ Reed Factories.
Hair Cloth Factories.	Ornamental Moulding Factories.
Hames Factories.	Overgaiter Factories.
Hammer Factories.	Paint Works.
Harness Factories.	Paper Bag Factories.
Hat Factories.	Paper Box Factories.
Hinge Factories.	Paper Collar Factories.
Hook and Eye Factories.	Paper and Pulp Mills.
Horn Comb Factories.	Paraffine Factories.
Hobby Horse Factories.	Patent Medicine Factories.
Hosiery Factories.	Pattern Works.
Incinerators.	Pharmaceutical Works.
Insulation Preparation.	Photographic Supplies Factories.
Iron Bridge Works.	Piano Factories.
Jams, Jellies and Pickle Works.	Piano and Organ Keyboard Factories.
Jewellery Factories.	Picture Frame Works.
Kaoka Factories.	Pin Factories.
Knitting Factories.	Pipe Factories.
Knitting Machine Factories.	Planing Mills.
Knitting Needle Factories.	Plated Metal Works.
Lace Factories.	Polish Factories.
Lamp Goods Factories.	Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Supplies.
Last Factories.	Plush Factories.
Laundries.	Potteries.
Laundry Machinery and Supplies.	Printing Ink Factories.
Laundry, Bluing and Washing Crystal Factories.	Printing Offices.
Lead Pipe and Shot Factories.	Pulp Factories.
Leather Goods Factories.	Pump Factories.
Linen, Cotton and Jute Bag Factories.	Pumping Stations.
Lithographers' Workshops.	Quilting Factories.
Lock Factories.	Rag-sorting Workshops.
	Rattan Goods Factories.
	Reaper Knife Factories.

Regalia Factories.	Straw Works.
Repair Shops.	Structural Steel and Bridge Works.
Rivet Works.	Sugar Refineries.
Rolling Mills.	Surgical Appliances.
Roofing Factories.	Suspender Factories.
Rope Works.	Syrup Factories.
Rubber Factories.	Tanneries.
Rubber and Metal Stamps.	Tent and Awning Factories.
Saddlery Hardware Factories.	Terra Cotta Works.
Safe Works.	Thread Spooling Factories.
Salt Drying Works.	Tile Works.
Sash and Door Factories.	Tin Stamping Works.
Saw Factories.	Tobacco Factories.
Saw Mills.	Toy Factories.
Scale Works.	Trunk Factories.
Seed-sorting Works	Tub and Pail Works.
Sewer Pipe Factories.	Type Foundries.
Sewing Machine Works.	Typewriter Factories.
Shipbuilding.	Umbrella Works.
Shirt Factories.	Upholstering Factories.
Shoddy Factories.	Varnish Works.
Shovel Factories.	Velocipedes and Bicycle Factories.
Show Case Factories.	Veneer Factories.
Silk Factories.	Vinegar Works.
Silk Ribbon Factories.	Waggon and Sleigh Factories.
Silverware Factories.	Wall Board Factories.
Skate Works.	Wall Paper Factories.
Soap Works.	Watch Case Factories.
Soda Water Factories.	Wax Paper Factories.
Souvenir Factories.	Wheel Factories.
Spice and Coffee Mills.	Whip Factories.
Spoke and Hub Factories.	White, and other Lead Factories.
Spool Factories.	Wholesale Packing Houses.
Stained Glass Factories.	Window Shade Factories.
Starch Factories.	Wire Goods Factories.
Stave Factories.	Woodenware Factories.
Stay Factories.	Wood Pulley Factories.
Steel Wire Factories.	Wood Screw Factories.
Stone, Marble Crushing and Grinding Works.	Woollen Factories.
Stoves, Furnaces and Miscellaneous.	

R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, Sched. A; 1918, c. 44, Sched.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM 1.

(Section 12.)

REGISTER OF CHILDREN, YOUTHS AND YOUNG GIRLS EMPLOYED IN THIS
FACTORY UNDER "THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT."

Under *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act* the word "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years; the word "youth" means a male of the age of fourteen and under the age of sixteen years; the expression "young girl" means a girl of the age of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years; the word "woman" means a woman of eighteen years of age and upwards; and the word "parent" means a parent or guardian of, or a person having the legal custody of, or the control over, or having direct benefits from the wages of a child, youth or young girl. See s. 1, clauses b, l, p, q and r.

Columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to be filled up by the employer before a child, youth or young girl is allowed to work.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name of Child youth or young girl	Name of Parent or Guardian	Residence of Parent or Guardian	Date of first employ- ment	Nature of employ- ment	Age of child, youth or young girl	REMARKS When a person ceases to be em- ployed insert in this column opposite his or her name, "Left." When a young girl becomes a woman within the meaning of the Act, insert opposite her name the word 'Woman.'

R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, Sched. B, Form 1.

FORM 2.

(Section 12.)

REGISTER OF WOMEN OF 18 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS EMPLOYED
IN THIS FACTORY.

Under *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act* the word "Child" means a person under the age of fourteen years; the word "Youth" means a male of fourteen, and under the age of sixteen years; the expression "Young Girl" means a girl of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years; the word "Woman" means a woman of eighteen years of age and upwards, and the word "Parent" means a parent or guardian of, or a person having the legal custody of, or the control over, or having direct benefit from the wages of the child, youth or young girl. (Section 1.) *Clauses b, l, p, q and r.*

1	2	3	4	5
Name	Residence	Date of first employment	Nature of employment	REMARKS When a woman ceases to be employed insert in this column opposite her name "Left."

R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, Sched. B, Form 2.

FORM 4.

(Section 13.)

THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT.

<p>Factory to which This Register Applies.</p> <p>1. Name (If any) of factory Situate in</p> <p>Post Office to which letters for this factory are to be directed.</p> <p>2. Nature of work carried on.</p> <p>3. Nature and amount of moving power:</p> <p>(a) Steam-engine of about indicated horse-power, of which horse-power is employed in this factory.</p> <p>(b) Water wheel of about indicated horse-power, of which horse-power is employed in this factory.</p> <p>4. Clock.</p> <p>5. Name of the occupier and employer.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(Signature of occupier or agent)</p>	<p>To the Occupier and Employer in This Factory.</p> <p>I hereby give you notice that the clock named under heading No. 4 on this page is the clock by which the hours of employment and times allowed for meals in this factory are to be regulated.</p> <p>Dated this day of</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Inspector.</p>
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R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, Sched. B, Form 4.

FORM 5.

(Section 35.)

THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT.

NOTICE.

It shall not be lawful for a child, youth, young girl or woman to be employed for more than ten hours in one day, nor more than sixty hours in any one week, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labour per day has been made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on Saturday.

In every factory the employer shall allow every child, youth and every young girl and woman therein employed not less than one hour at noon of each day for meals, but such hour shall not be counted as part of the time herein limited as respects the employment of children, youths, young girls and women.

Notice of the hours between which children, youths, young girls or women are to be employed shall be made in such form as may be required by the regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and shall be signed by the Inspector and by the employer, and shall be hung up during the period affected by such notice in such conspicuous place or places in the factory as the Inspector requires.

In accordance with the foregoing provisions of *The Factory Shop and Office Building Act*, it is hereby notified to all concerned that the hours between which children, youths, young girls and women are to be employed in this factory are as follows:

	FORENOON		AFTERNOON		Total hours each day
	Commence at	Stop at	Commence at	Stop at	
Monday.....					
Tuesday.....					
Wednesday.....					
Thursday.....					
Friday.....					
Saturday.....					

Total of hours for the week.....

Dated this.....day of.....

(Signature of Employer or Agent.)

(Inspector's Signature.)

R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, Sched. B, Form 5.

FORM 6.

(Sections 61-63.)

THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT.

To.....

(Factories Inspector.)

You are hereby notified pursuant to section 61 (or as the case may be) of *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act* of the happening of an accident in the factory hereunder mentioned, whereof the following are particulars:—

1. Name of person injured (or killed).
2. Factory in which accident happened.
3. Date of accident.
4. Age of person injured (or killed).
5. Residing on street in the of
6. Cause of injury (or death).
7. Extent of injury.
8. Where injured or killed person sent
9. Remarks.

Dated this day of

(Signature of Employer or Agent.)

R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, Sched. B, Form 6.

FORM 7.

(Section 17.)

THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT.

To.....

(Factories Inspector.)

Pursuant to section 17 of *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act*, I hereby give notice that I have begun to occupy a factory as undermentioned:

Name under which the business is carried on.....
 Name of the factory
 Locality of the factory.....
 Address to which letters are to be addressed.....
 Nature of the work.....
 Nature and amount of moving power

Dated this day of

.....
(Occupier or Agent.)

R.S.O. 1914, c. 229, Sched. B, Form 7.